

CONFIDENTIAL.]

No 20 of 1895.

SELECTIONS FROM THE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPÚTÁNA.

Received up to 18th May 1895.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.		Costumes prescribed for Judicial Officers and legal practitioners in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	
Suspected complicity of the Amir of Kabul in the Chitral imbroglio ...	250	Dangerous tortoisés on the bathing gháts, and alleged impressment of farriers, &c., for the Chitral expedition, at Agra ...	254
Chitral and the Mahárája of Kashmir ...	250	A complaint against Municipal Board, Amritsar (Panjáb) ...	254
Dr. Robertson and the Chitral imbroglio ...	250	Suggestion to secure from robbers the road leading from the railway station to the town of Seohara, district Bijnor ...	254
Alleged heavy expenditure of India in the Chitral imbroglio ...	250		
The future Mehtar of Chitral ...	250		
Ditto ...	251		
Visit of the second son of the Amir of Kabul to England, and the alleged extravagant hospitality shown to him by the Indian Government during his passage through India ...	251	III.—EDUCATION.	
The Armenian question ...	251	A suggestion regarding the enhancement of tuition fees in the schools and colleges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	254
Steps taken by the Mahárája Scindia for the relief of famine-stricken people in certain parts of his dominions ...	251	A complaint regarding the paper set on a Hindi book in the last Middle English Examination, North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	255
Nawáb of Bháwalpur ...	251		
Rámpur State ...	252		
Alleged cruelty practised on a number of goats killed at a sacrifice in Kishengarh State ...	252		
II—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.		IV.—RAILWAY.	
Suggestion to restore arms to Indians and to admit them into the Volunteer corps ...	252	Certain suggestions regarding the trains run on the Rájputána-Málwa Railway ...	255
Alleged causes of the deterioration of agriculture in the North-Western Provinces and certain suggestions regarding them.	253	An Englishman ill-treating a number of native passengers at Jhir Station, Rájputána-Málwa Railway ...	255
Suggestion to postpone the recovery of May instalment of revenue to June ...	253		
Suggestion to make a permanent settlement of land in Oudh ...	253	V.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.	
Suggested election of Mr. Bishen Narain Dar and Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya as members of the North-Western Provinces Legislative Council. ...	253	Unsatisfactory condition of lanes and drains at Cawnpore ...	255
		Appointment of a new Chaudhri in the grain market, Almora	255
		Occurrence of a fire at the shop of a manufacturer of fireworks at Shahabad, district Hardoi ...	256

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU.			1895.	1895.	
	Monthly.					
1	Safir-i-Kashmír ...	Saháranpur ...	Pandit Avatár Kishun	For March & April...	15th May ...	280 copies.
	Bi-monthly.					
2	Khurshaid-i-Nánpára ...	Nánpára (Bahraich).	Maulvi Yahyá Ali ..	16th May ...	18th May ...	300 copies.
3	Ved Prakash ...	Rúra (Cawnpore).	Bábu Krishna Lal ...	" " ...	17th " ...	250 "
	Tri-monthly.					
4	Mufid-i-Ám ...	Agra ...	Munshi Muhammad Qadir Ali Khán	10th May ...	14th May ...	75 copies.
5	Násir-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Munshi Saiyad Muhammad Ali.	" " ...	16th " ...	40 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU—(continued).			1895.	1895.	
	Weekly.					
6	Akhbár-i-Álam ...	Meerut ...	Hakim Muhammad Muqarrab Husain Khan.	14th May ...	16th May ...	150 copies.
7	Akhbár-Islam ...	Agra ...	Maulvi Wáris Ali ...	15th „ ...	17th „ ...	200 „
8	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur. ...	Muhammad Sa'íd ...	8th „ ...	12th „ ...	800 „
9	Anís-i Hind ...	Meerut ...	Munshi Kishun Sarúp Varmá.	11th „ ...	13th „ ...	250 „
10	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Bishun Lál	„ „ ...	14th „ ...	300 „
11	Azád ...	Do. ...	Munshi Muhammad Sajjád Husain.	10th „ ...	12th „ ...	250 „
12	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Bábú Harnám Singh	15th „ ...	16th „ ...	600 „
13	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Banwári Lál Misra.	16th „ ...	17th „ ...	700 „
14	Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí ...	Bareilly —	Munshi Thákur Prasád.	11th „ ...	15th „ ...	400 „
15	Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí ...	Rámpur ...	Muhammad Husain Khán	13th „ ...	„ „ ...	370 „
16	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Háfiz Nizám Ahmad	8th „ ...	12th „ ...	350 „
17	Hindustání ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Gangá Prasád Varmá.	15th „ ...	16th „ ...	300 „
18	Káyasth Conference Gazette...	Cawnpore ...	Rai Devi Prasád, B.A., B.L.	17th „ ...	18th „ ...	200 „
19	Matla-i-Núr ...	Do. ...	Munshi Bibarí Lál ...	11th „ ...	15th „ ...	50 „
20	Mehr-i-Nímroz ...	Bijnor ...	Háfiz Muhammad Karím-ullah.	14th „ ...	17th „ ...	400 „
21	Naiyar-i-Ázam ...	Moradabad ...	S. Ibn Ali ...	12th „ ...	16th „ ...	180 „
22	Najm-ul-Akhbár ...	Etáwah ...	Háji Háfiz Muhammad Búh-ul-lah Khán.	11th „ ...	12th „ ...	120 „
23	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Jaunpur ...	Maulvi Muhammad Muhsin.	13th „ ...	17th „ ...	60 „
24	Ditto ...	Saháranpur ...	Pandit Avatár Kishun	8th „ ...	16th „ ...	475 „
25	Nasím-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Babu Jamna Das Biswas.	15th „ ...	17th „ ...	450 „
26	Nasím-i-Hind ...	Fatehpur ...	Muhammad Nawáz Khán.	8th „ ...	15th „ ...	70 „
27	Nizám-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Kázi Muhammad Fahím-ud-din.	16th „ ...	18th „ ...	230 „
28	Núr-ul-Anwár ...	Cawnpore ...	Háfiz Muhammad Abdul Hamid Khán.	11th „ ...	12th „ ...	250 „
29	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Muhammad Sajjád Husain.	9th „ ...	„ „ ...	300 „
30	Riáz-ul-Akhbár ...	Gorakhpur ...	Háfiz Nizám Ahmad	8th „ ...	„ „ ...	350 „
31	Sitára-i-Hind ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Banwári Lál Misra.	12th „ ...	14th „ ...	125 „
32	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Munshi Jairáj Singh	13th „ ...	17th „ ...	304 „
33	Tutí-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Saiyad Muhammad Sajjad Husain	12th „ ...	12th „ ...	200 „
34	Vernacular Advertiser ...	Lucknow ...	Rámji Dás Bhárgava	14th „ ...	15th „ ...	1,000 „
35	Zamánah ...	Cawnpore ...	Munshi Muhammad Safdar Hasan Khán.	16th „ ...	18th „ ...	200 „
	Daily.					
36	Oudh Akhbár ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Shiva Prasád	13th to 18th May ...	13th to 18th May ...	521 copies (including 92 copies taken by Government).
	URDU-ENGLISH.					
	Bi-weekly					
37	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Muhammad Mumtáz-ud-din.	14th and 17th May...	15th & 18th May ...	460 copies (including 286 copies taken by Government).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	HINDI.			1895.	1895.	
	<i>Monthly.</i>					
38	Sanádhyopkarak ...	Agra ...	Pandit Shankar Lal.	For May ...	16th May ...	250 copies.
	<i>Bi-monthly.</i>					
39	Kayasth Conference Prakásh ...	Cawnpore ...	Rai Devi Prasad, B.A., B.L.	13th May ...	15th May ...	500 copies.
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
40	Almora Akhbár ...	Almora ...	Munshi Sadanand Sanwál.	13th May ...	15th May ...	108 copies.
41	Bhárat Bhúshan... ...	Benares ...	J. P. Nigam ...	10th " ...	12th "
42	Bhárat Jiwan ...	Do. ...	Bábu Rám Krishna Varmá.	13th " ...	15th " ...	1,500 copies.
43	Prayág Samáchar ...	Allahabad ...	Pandit Jagan Náth Tiwári.	16th " ...	17th " ...	350 "
44	Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashyáchálak Dán ...	13th " ...	" " ...	65 "
	<i>Daily.</i>					
45	Hindustán ...	Kalakankar (Par-tábgarh.)	Pandit Devi Dayal Shukla.	11 to 17th May ...	12th to 18th May ...	470 copies.
	HINDI-URDU.					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
46	Káshí Patriká ...	Benares ...	Rai Bahadur Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	10th May ...	12th May ...	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government.
	<i>Bi-weekly.</i>					100 copies.
47	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Munshi Mahávír Prasád.	3rd, 6th, 10th & 13th April.	15th & 16th May ...	
	MARATHÍ.					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
48	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	15th May ...	17th May ...	350 copies.

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

TUTI-I-HIND.
12th May 1895.

1. The *Tuti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 12th May, observes that the Chitral affairs are a perfect puzzle. Amir-ul-Mulk, who murdered Nizam-ul-Mulk, the weak Mehtar of Chitral, is said to be a man of no brains. If so, he must have committed the murder not of his own accord, but at the instance of somebody else. Again, the simultaneous escape of Sher Afzal from Kabul, his allying himself with Amir-ul-Mulk and asking Umra Khan to come to his succour, do not appear to have been mere accidents, but the outcome of some deep-laid plot that must have taken some considerable time to brew. It may be that the Amir of Kabul was the wire-puller of the events that have taken place in Chitral. He might have persuaded Sher Afzal and Umra Khan to bring about the death of Nizam-ul-Mulk first and then try to turn the English out of Chitral. What would Government do if the Amir is found to have really had a hand in the Chitral affairs? If His Highness surrenders Umra Khan to Government he was most probably not concerned at all in the affairs. If on the other hand, he declines to give him up, his complicity in Chitral must be taken for certain; for that will imply that he is afraid to part with him lest he should communicate to Government the part His Highness played in Chitral. But Sher Afzal, who has already been secured by Government, must also be able to impart much useful information to Government.

Suspected complicity of the Amir of Kabul in the Chitral imbroglio.

ANIS-I-HIND.
11th May 1895.

2. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 11th May, referring to the Chitral affairs, is not able to understand why the British Government continues to regard the Amir of Kabul, in spite of his various acts of hostility, to be its faithful ally, while it refuses to trust the Mahārāja of Kashmir, who has given repeated proofs of his true loyalty on all emergencies. It need not be told here how the Mahārāja of Kashmir rendered Government help in the Hunza and Nagar affairs. In the present Chitral campaign too His Highness has spared neither his men nor money in assisting the Government, and the success which has attended the British expedition in Chitral is due chiefly to the aid of His Highness and that of the Khan of Dir. The object of the expedition has now been gained, but as Government cannot possibly trust the present (acting) Mehtar of Chitral, it cannot confirm him. Would it not be well for Government to divide Chitral equally between the Mahārāja of Kashmir and the Khan of Dir? In doing this, Government will both be rewarding its two faithful allies for their valuable services and settling the country in a manner that is likely to give Government trouble no more hereafter. The Government might also take the present opportunity to restore, in consideration of his recent services and steadfast loyalty, to the Mahārāja of Kashmir the full sovereign powers he enjoyed before.

Chitral and the Mahārāja of Kashmir.

ZAMANAHA.
16th May 1895.

3. The *Zamānah* (Cawnpore), of the 16th May, referring to the promise which the Secretary of State for India has made, to the effect that while recommending the "heroes of Chitral" to Her Majesty (for reward), he would not forget the services of Dr. Robertson and another officer, ironically observes that the Doctor really deserves to be rewarded with a title, but that it will be the first instance of a man obtaining a title for "committing a blunder."

Dr. Robertson and the Chitral imbroglio.

ZAMANAHA.
16th May 1895.

4. The same paper, stating, on the authority of another newspaper, that the Chitral imbroglio has already cost the Indian Government some two crores of rupees, says that in these hard days of financial pressure and distress this heavy expenditure will cause the hearts of the Indians to sink still more, unless they obtain some convincing proof and assurance that this expense will secure India from the scare of a possible foreign invasion on its north-west borderland for some years to come.

Alleged heavy expenditure of India in the Chitral imbroglio.

ODDH PUNCH.
9th May 1895.

5. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 9th May, publishes a humorous advertisement, headed "Wanted a *Mehtar*," which is subscribed "the Government of India." (Here is a play on the word *mehtar*, which means a "sweeper" in India, though a great man or chief in Persia and Afghanistan.) The *Mehtar* (in

The future Mehtar of Chitral.

India, or
Chitral qu
be kept w
his duties
attending
ment of I

6. T

The same.

reward hi
claimants
respective

7. A

Visit of the s
Kabul to Engla
vagrant hospital
Indian Govern
through India.

contumely
Majesty th
excuses of
the request
himself w
accept the
been very
Rs. 24,000
part of Go
financial c
send the I
ing his ye

8.

The Armeni

to have co
Christian
of that cou
ing less vi
unless Eng
meddling
act with v
are likely

9. T

Steps taken
for the relief
in certain parts

immediate
his tahsil
ing three-f
He has fu
the recover
such prom
report on
the proper

10.

Nawab of Bh

India, or Persia) is required to be a strong man, so that he may be able to sweep Chitral quite clean of rebellions, disturbances, intrigues, &c. For brooms, he will be kept well supplied with Martini-Henries, Sniders and Maxim rifles to discharge his duties with efficiency. He will at the same time be relieved of the duties of attending to commodores and dogs, and if he does his work satisfactorily, the Government of India will also provide him with heaps of silver and gold.

6. The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 10th May, in an article, headed "The future of Chitral," observes that as the Khán of Dir has rendered very valuable services to Government in the Chitral imbroglio, it would not perhaps be amiss to

The same.

reward him by making him the Mehtar of that country. No doubt there are other claimants to the Mehtarship, and Government will of course weigh well their respective claims.

7. A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 9th May, humourously remarking that he does not understand what charm the rude barbarians of Afghanistan possess that they easily make Englishmen, highly civilised and clever as they are, part with their wits and comply with their wishes, whether reasonable or not, says that the Amir of Kabul has certainly acted with

Visit of the second son of the Amir of Kabul to England and the alleged extravagant hospitality shown to him by the Indian Government during his passage through India.

contumely towards the British Government. He received an invitation from Her Majesty the Queen-Empress herself to pay a visit to England. After making various excuses of bad health, &c., for a long time, he did not after all himself comply with the request, but has now simply sent his second son to England. If the Amir himself was unwilling to go to England, there was no need for Government to accept the visit of his second son instead. The Indian Government has, moreover, been very lavish in its hospitality to the Prince in India, as much as Rs. 22,000 or Rs. 24,000 being assigned for his food expenses alone. Surely it was a folly on the part of Government to expend Indian money so extravagantly, especially when the financial condition of the country was so very low. It is expenses like these that send the Indian Financial Minister out of his "coat" (senses) at the time of preparing his yearly budget.

8. The *Zamánah* (Cawnpore), of the 16th May, stating that even the London *Times* has now joined other English journals in denouncing the atrocities which the Turks are alleged

The Armenian question.

to have committed on the Christians in Armenia, says that the fact is that the Christian powers in Europe have long since been meditating to drive the Turks out of that country. There have, however, been two parties among them, the one holding less violent views on the subject being opposed to the idea. It is feared that unless England, her people being prosperous, and having got the vicious habit of meddling with others' affairs, especially during the time of a Liberal Government, act with very great care and circumspection in the present Armenian crisis, matters are likely to grow very complicated and formidable.

9. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 15th May, referring to the prevalence of famine in the Saugor and Damoh districts in the Central Provinces, states that this famine extends to certain parts of the dominions of the Mahārāja Scindia as well. But His Highness has taken

Steps taken by the Mahārāja Scindia for the relief of famine-stricken people in certain parts of his dominions.

immediate steps to afford relief to the famine-stricken people. He has ordered his tahsildárs in the affected area to open houses where cooked food, bread weighing three-fourths and *dal* one-fourth of a seer, should be given to the suffering people. He has further promised the cultivators to make them takávi advances, and suspend the recovery of arrears of revenue due by them. Under the British Government such prompt measures are out of the question. The village patwári submits a weekly report on the condition of the people to higher authorities, which, passing through the proper revenue channels, reaches the Government three months after.

10. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 13th May, laments that though the Indian chiefs have lost their freedom and become subject to a foreign rule, they do not yet give up their debauchery and shake off their indifference to State affairs. The

Nawáb of Bhawalpur.

Ázád.
10th May 1895.

OUDE PUNCH.
9th May 1895.

ZAMÁNAH.
16th May 1895.

SUBODH SINDHU.
15th May 1895.

ALMORA AKHBÁR.
13th May 1895.

ancient Hindu kings were not so addicted to luxury. It is the Musalmán rulers in India who first contracted the habit of excessive indulgence in luxury and amusements; and the Hindu rulers, taking their cue from them, have quite outstripped them in those matters. The great pity is that though the chiefs see with their own eyes how their one brother chief is divested of his sovereign powers to day and another to morrow for his vicious habits and maladministration, yet they continue to be entirely occupied with their luxuries, caring not a bit if their State goes to the dogs. The writer would, at this time, specially warn the Nawáb of Bháwalpur, who, ever since he married a European lady, has become a slave to luxury and pomp, while allowing all sorts of mismanagement and disorder to creep into his State. His subjects are dissatisfied and have asked the Government of India to come to their help. Surely the Nawab ought to bear in mind the causes that have just led to the withdrawal of administrative powers from the Mahárája of Bharatpur.

NIZÁM-UL-MULK.
16th May 1895.

11. The *Nizám-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 16th May, says that it is not a fact, as the *Hindustáni* of Lucknow has asserted, that the Nawáb of Rámpur has not got really able men about him, and that the administration of the State is not satisfactory. The Members of Council, specially

Rámpur State.

Sahebzada Hamid-uz-Zafar Khan and Maulvi Zain-ul-Abdin, who have been Deputy Collector and Sub-Judge respectively under the Indian Government, are men of marked ability and intelligence. There are other officials in the State who are equally able and good-intentioned men. Improvement in the administration is visible in all directions. Rules and regulations have been framed for the working of every department. The condition of cultivators has been much improved, and the revenues of the State are increasing. The police arrangement is very satisfactory, and the number of serious offences has much diminished. The Pathán residents in the State, who are notorious for their turbulent nature, are kept so well under the thumb that it has been possible to effect the improvements mentioned above. His Highness the Nawáb himself is a well educated and intelligent man, and takes a deep interest in the affairs of his State. Improvements, in short, continue to be steadily made in all those directions in which the late General Azim-ud-din Khan had made a commencement.

ANIS-I-HIND.
11th May 1895.

12. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 11th May, states that a *yagya*, or sacrifice, has recently been performed in the State of Kishengarh. Nine goats had been bought two months previously and pampered for the occasion by being fed on sweetmeats in place of forage. On the day fixed

Alleged cruelty practised on a number of goats killed at a sacrifice in Kishengarh State.

for the sacrifice the goats were thoroughly washed with water, and then brought to the altar, where they were cruelly killed by being beaten with blows. This was surely outdoing even butchers!

II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

HINDUSTÁN.
15th May 1895.

13. The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 15th May, remarking that the Indians have been noted for their devoted loyalty to

Suggestion to restore arms to Indians and to admit them into the Volunteer Corps.

their sovereign from time immemorial, points out how the Hindus of Peshawár and other places offered prayers and had their sacred books recited for the success of the British arms in Chitral. The Hindu chiefs also readily offered aid to Government. The Dogra forces of the Mahárája of Kasbmir rendered splendid services to the relief expedition. But it is a pity that even in the face of such devoted loyalty of the Indians, some Anglo-Indians would not still trust them with arms and allow them to enter the Volunteer Corps. However, when in the fullness of time, the Indians come to be given back arms and educated in a military college in this country and enlisted as Volunteers, then the Indian Government, having the whole Indian population armed and ready to fight for it, will no longer care a bit for any trouble or danger that might possibly arise on the north-west frontier.

HINDUSTANI.
15th May 1895.

14. A Muzaffarnagar correspondent, writing in the *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 15th May, quotes facts and figures to show that in spite of the construction of canals for irrigation purposes, and the supply of improved implements and good seeds of various kinds of grain by Government, agriculture in the North-Western Provinces instead of improving has been deteriorating year by year. This is due partly to the non permanency of the settlement of land and partly to the paucity and weak physique of the bovine race with which cultivation is carried on in India. It is a well established practice in the world that nobody likes to invest his capital in any business unless he is sure he can reap the full benefit derivable from his investment. It is thus clear that the periodical settlement of land by which Government claims a share of the profit of improved agriculture, must prevent a zamindar from investing money in improving the outturn of his zamindari land. As regards weak cattle, the writer does not see why the Government, which must be taken to be at least half as much interested in the improvement of agriculture as the zamindars, does not do anything to improve the cattle breed. Formerly Government and private gentlemen found much difficulty in obtaining good horses, but ever since Government has established the stud department that difficulty has been removed, and thousands of good horses are now supplied to the army and private individuals from the studs of the Muzaffarnagar District alone. Government can similarly start cattle farms and thereby supply good cattle to cultivators. As regards the expenses of such farms, if Government set apart even one per cent. of the enhancements it makes in the revenue at the revision of every settlement, the amount thus assigned will be quite sufficient for the purpose. It can raise a fund for the purpose in another way. In addition to the revenue, Government takes 16 cent of the rental from the zamindars as cesses and the patwaris' fees. An additional $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent may be raised from the zamindars, though they can hardly afford to bear it, and Government contribute the other half per cent. It is very necessary that some such step should be taken by Government to improve the stock of cattle and thereby remove one of the hindrances to improvement in agriculture.

15. The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 11th May, referring to the extremely poor outturn of both the autumn and spring harvests owing to the excessive and untimely rains during the last year, earnestly requests the Government to take pity on the distress of the cultivators and zamindars, and issue orders postponing the recovery of the revenue instalment for May to at least June.

ANJUMAN-I-HIND.
11th May 1895.

16. The *Khurshed-i-Nanpara*, of the 16th May, says that all the prosperity and plenty that Bengal enjoys is due to the permanent settlement of land there. Were a similar settlement made in Oudh also this province would become equally prosperous and happy in the space of a short time. When there is no revision of settlement hanging over the heads of cultivators and landlords, both the parties do their best to improve the land and make it yield as good an outturn of harvest as human labour and art can make it possibly do.

KHURSHED-I-NAN-
PARA.
16th May 1895.

17. A "plain speaker," writing in the *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 15th May, does not see why that paper, while naming, in a previous issue (*vide* paragraph 19, page 217 of the "Selections" for 1895), a number of suitable native gentlemen for memberships of the North-Western Provinces Legislative Council, did not mention the names of Mr. Bishen Narain Dar, Barrister-at-Law of Lucknow, and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, of Allahabad, as well. Nobody in the United Provinces is better fitted to be a member of the Legislative Council than these two gentlemen. They are highly intelligent and independent men. The whole country rings with the fame of their true patriotism and sympathy with their fellow-countrymen. Their very names have become household words in every part of the country. They are at the same time fluent speakers. They are, so to speak, the Mehtas, Surendro Nath and

HINDUSTANI.
15th May 1895.

Ananda Charlus of these Provinces, and the people will do well to return them as their representatives to the Local Legislative Council if they really wish to derive some tangible benefit from that assembly.

HINDUSTANI.
15th May 1895.

18. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 15th May, expressing its approval of the costumes prescribed by the Allahabad High Court for the Judicial Officers and legal practitioners in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, observes that they were specially needed for the natives. Sometimes native Munsifs and Sub-Judges and pleaders wear such dresses as are a disgrace to their position.

Nasim-i-Agra.
15th May 1895.

19. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th May, complains that the masonry bathing-gháts on the bank of the Jumna at Agra are infested with tortoises, which often bite the bathers, inflicting severe wounds on them. The writer knows from a personal experience of some 30 or 35 years that these tortoises are very dangerous to man. They float near the gháts because Hindus go and throw grain, &c., there to feed them, thinking it a meritorious act. Within the last two months alone the tortoises inflicted severe wounds on two bathers by their bite, and carrying away two others into the deep water, ate the entire flesh of their bodies of which bare skeletons were dragged out by net.

Farriers, blacksmiths and carpenters have made themselves scarce at Agra, a rumour being afloat that they are to be impressed for being sent to the Chitral Expedition.

Anis-i-Hind.
11th May 1895.

20. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 11th May, states that the Municipal Board, Amritsar, has recently issued a public notice informing the people to wait for its orders six weeks after they have applied for permission to build or repair a house. This is surely a most stupid order. If a portion of a man's house has fallen and he has to wait six weeks before he can rebuild it, other portions might tumble down in the meantime, and he be put to a very great loss and inconvenience. The municipal authorities of Amritsar ought to see that they issue sensible orders, and would do well to withdraw the notice in question at once.

Mehr-i-Nimroz
14th May 1895.

21. The *Mehr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 14th May, has heard that some bad characters snatched away a nose-ring from a female passenger who, having alighted from the train, was passing along the road leading from the railway station to the town of Seohara, district Bijnor. The railway station is not far from the town, and arrangements should be made either to depute two chaukidárs to escort passengers to and from the station, or to light the road in question with, say, four lanterns, the charge being debited to the chaukidári tax fund.

III.—EDUCATION.

HINDUSTANI.
15th May 1895.

22. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 15th May, bitterly complaining of the enhancements which have been proposed to be made in the tuition fees in the high schools and colleges of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh with effect from the 1st July next, observes that this will compel hundreds of boys of poor parents to give up their studies, and swell the number of indigent vagabonds or loafers. There are only two Government colleges in the United Provinces, the rest being supported with the income of endowed funds, though aided by the Government at the same time. The fees are, however, to be raised both in the Government and the aided colleges. It is true that the tuition fee is high both in Bengal and the Panjáb. But there are purely private colleges there as well which are not aided by Government, so that poor students receive education cheaply there. It is high time that the rich people in the North-Western Provinces started private

unaided colleges and thereby enabled the sons of their poor countrymen to receive education there on moderate fees. In the meanwhile the writer would most earnestly pray the North-Western Provinces Government to postpone enhancing the tuition fees to some future time, or at least to exempt private aided institutions from the operation of the new scale of fees.

23. The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 13th May, complains that the question-paper on the Hindi book *Patra Beohar* in the last Middle English Examination, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, contained questions on grammar which were quite out of place, the book being the text book showing specimens of papers dealt with in courts.

A complaint regarding the paper set on a Hindi book in the last Middle English Examination, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The examiner will do well to think over the matter in marking answer papers.

ALMORA AKHBAR.
13th May 1895.

IV.—RAILWAY.

24. A correspondent of the *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 11th May, complains that the speed of the passenger train run on the Rájputána-Málwa Railway is very low and suggests that it should be increased. The number of third class carriages attached to the train is not adequate, and should be increased. The intermediate class carriage, which is at present attached to the mail train only, might also be attached to the passenger train to the advantage of both the passengers and the railway. It every day happens that some passengers fail to obtain seats for want of accommodation, both in the passenger and the mail trains, to their very great inconvenience. This grievance of the people may be removed by running an additional passenger train.

Certain suggestions regarding the trains run on the Rájputána-Málwa Railway.

ANIS-I-HIND.
11th May 1895.

25. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 16th May, has heard that on the 17th ultimo some (native) passengers were staying in the waiting-room at the Jhirya (Jhir?) Station (Rájputána-Málwa Railway). A European, with a stick in hand, came there and ordered the passengers to go out of the waiting-room. Such of the passengers who had not any heavy luggage with them at once moved out of the room, but there were others who could not clear out with equal promptitude. Thereupon, the European gentleman, who could not brook the delay, began to freely lay on them with his stick. It pains one to see that the ill-treatment of natives by Europeans on the railway platforms and carriages is far from decreasing.

An Englishman ill-treating a number of native passengers at Jhir Station, Rájputána-Málwa Railway.

HINDUSTÁN,
16th May 1895.

V.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

26. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th May, complains that streets, lanes and bye-lanes at Cawnpore continue to be as dirty as ever, no notice being taken of the complaints that have repeatedly been made in its columns. The drains in the town are also very dirty and are never cleaned properly. The thing is that as no superior officer ever pays a visit to the interior parts of the town; the municipal officers do not care at all for their conservancy. Cholera has already appeared and seems increasing, so that if greater heed is not soon paid to the sanitary condition of the town, the disease might assume a formidable shape. There are some streets in the town where there are neither drains nor lanterns and others which are not watered at all. The *bhatyáras* or inn-keepers in the sarai at *Lothi Mohal* burn rubbish and horse-dung, &c., and thereby corrupt the atmosphere of the surrounding place to the great inconvenience of those residing in the sarai.

Unsatisfactory condition of lanes and drains at Cawnpore.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE
15th May 1895.

27. The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 13th May, referring to the appointment of a new *Chaudhri* (headman) for the grain market at Almora, observes that if there was any real necessity for dispensing with the services of the former *Chaudhri* and appointing a new one, the selection should have

Appointment of a new *Chaudhri* in the grain market, Almora.

ALMORA AKHBAR.
13th May 1895.

been made after consulting with and taking the consent of the residents of the town. The people do not seem to have been displeased with the work of the former *Chaudhri*, but it is said that the list of prices he supplied to Government officers was (often) found unsatisfactory, he giving rates at which articles were not procurable. However, now that a new *Chaudhri* has been appointed he should be required to prepare the price list, not in his own way and independently, but in consultation with the majority of the traders in the bazar. Again, the traders, it is said, feel it a hardship to have to pay a fee to the *Chaudhri*. If so, the authorities might get the *Chaudhri's* work done by every respectable trader by turns, without allowing him to take any fee.

ANIS-I-HIND.
11th May 1895.

28. The *Ans-i-Hind* (Meerut, of the 11th May, states, on the authority of a correspondent, that on the 1st idem a fire occurred in the shop of a manufacturer of fireworks in the Mah-mudganj Bazar, at Sháhabad, district Hardoi, dangerously burning two men, one of whom has already died. It was fortunate that there was no wind blowing at the time, or the cloth merchants' bazar and the grain market, situated close by, would have been reduced to ashes. Surely the makers of fire-works ought not to be allowed to keep their shops in the public bazar, but assigned some place outside it.

ALLAHABAD :
The 21st May 1895. } KUNJ VIHARI LAL, B.A.,
Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

CONF

Commen
Fren
Commen
A sugges
land
Services
Chitr
Suggeste
Cent
Alleged
State
Rumoure
in th
Alleged
appe

Poverty
Di
Award o
tural
Alleged
The Bág
for ti

No.	
1	Di
2	Mu
3	Ta
4	To
5	Va
6	Bu
7	Fa
8	Hi
9	Ka
10	Ka
11	M
12	M
13	N